MILITARY CRITICISMS. year ago, or six months ago, must necessarily be so to-day and for all coming time. The circumstances of war are constantly changing. An advance upon Richmond in the pleasant months of the fall is one thing. An advance amid the rigors of winter, and with soldiers absolutely perishing outright with the cold, or sinking helpless under its effects, is another and altogether different thing.

There have been periods in the history of this war, when, with the actual disposition of our armies, and with the actual temper and tactics f our generals, the only question was between advancing upon Richmo ond, and doing absoutely nothing. That is not the case now, when the war is being prosecuted with vigor and sucspeedily assuring to the national arms entire nacy in the Valley of the Mississippi, and then the only black speck in the horizon is the possibility of disaster in Virginia. Among the reported maxims of the Rothschilds, is one, alave to avoid unlucky men and unlucky places

se who propose that the force under Gen. Burnside should perform the functions of an army of observation, do not propose to condemn it to a condition of idieness. The very name of an army of observation implies watchful-ness and activity, with the view of taking advantage of any blunder or reduction of force by he enemy which may assure a victory over him. The policy of an army of observation is never him except under circumstances of decisive advantage, or to allow itself to be attacked when attack can have any chance of success.

THE NOBLE POSITION OF MISSOURI. Since the election in Missouri, in which the right was so triumphantiy victorious, we have repeatedly called attention to the nobleve repeatedly called attention to the nobleve repeatedly called attention to the nobleve return with pleasure and pride. How nobly and bravely has she risen up from her old thraidom, and put on the queenly robes of Freedom! It was but the other day, and the ruffians of wrong and outrage and murder demand in her borders and ruled her politics, and now she not only drives out these ruffians and stands firmly by the old flag, but she declares for emancipation. Glorionsty rapid has been the revolution in Missouri, and it is a ferbeauth of the revolution in Missouri, and it is a ferbeauth of the revolution in Missouri, and it is a ferbeauth of the revolution in Missouri, and it is a ferbeauth of the revolution in Missouri, and it is a ferbeauth of the revolution in magnetic decrease at the revolution in the revolution in Missouri, and it is a ferbeauth of the revolution in the revolution the revolution in the rev clares for emancipation. Giorionsiy rapid has ber, and also related certain statements which been the revolution in Missouri, and it is a less the said Davis had made to him upon the occas

the opening of all our southwestern territory to the opening of all our southwestern territory to NEW YORE, Dec. 10.—The Vanderbilt has the blight and curse of slavery, was so unex-sailed in search of the Alabama. pected, as well as so gigantic a wrong, that the public heart for the time was paisied, and the friends of freedom and civilization tooked into each other's faces with dumb despair. But here was one man who didn't give up-a Yankee, in the far down east. Like a business Yankee, in the lar down east. Like a business man, he sat down and took a complete account of the whole affair. Kansas, he found, was, ladeed, far away from the land of freedom, 25, Commodore Wilkes' flag ship, Cruiser. indeed, far away from the land of freedom, while it was upon the very border of the slave

fleeter of foot than slavery, and can go into a new country with fewer incumbrances. And so Ett TRAYER gave the country his scheme for saving Kansas, and with such earnest words and sensible arguments, that the country rallied | lev and sensible orguments, that the country ratios from its despair, and, not only was Kansas saved, but with it all that wide country beyond, THE BATTLE NEAR PAYETTEVILLE ARKANSAS. to the very gates of the mountaine, and far away to the Pacific. And now, more glorious than all, as direct result of the salvation of Kansas, Missouri, one of the great States of the Union, great in both territory, and native resource, is stretching out her hands too for free dom. Ell Thayer and the "New England Emigrant Aid Association," and the self-denying men who carried freedom and civilization into Kansas, and stood by them through those early months of storm and murder, in view of these recent developments in Missouri, must feel a satisfaction kindred to that enjoyed by good old Simeon.

The Mississippi and the complete occupation of the Mississippi and the complete occupation of the lower valley, which are assured by the expeditions in progress, the rebellion will be virtually at an end. The Administration has been moving with steadiness and vigor to accomplish these great objects. Gen. Grant is end. than all, as direct result of the salvation of

at an each transfer and vigor to accomtion.

Among the enemy's killed was Col. Stein, plish these great objects. Gen. Grant is en. Among the enemy's killed was Col. Stein, formerly brigadier general of the Missouri State months, and the movement of Gen. McClernand down the river will not be long delayed. In thirty days after the Possidiant of Fayetterille, Ark. thirty days after the President's proclamation comes into effect, Arkansas, Mississippi, and Louisiana will undergo a revolution in favor of the Union, which will be decisive and lacting.

WATER PROOF CANTRIDGES. During the part few days, experiments have been made, in

West Visional.—The admission gof this State into the Union was voted resterday in the House by a large majority, in concurrence with the Senate. The bill only needs the signature of the President to become a law. The operation of the President to become a law. The operation of the bill is made contingent upon the incorporation into the constitution of the process when you go state of a provision for the carry, all hough gradual, abolition of slavery. The delay caused by this condition will be short, as the West Virginian will be only too happy to of the west Virginian, the Union now embraces twenty-four States.

In his letterto Mr. Adams of Sept. 26, four days after the issue of the President's immortal proclamation of emancipation, Gov. Seward proclamation of emancipation, and such scattering has been ordered proclamation of emancipation, Gov. Seward proclamation of emancipation of emancipation in the constitution which they have been described by D.C. Sage, Midellow, Connecticut. The experiments were can keep blust proclamation of the process of the pro

In his letter to Mr. Adams of sept. 36, four days after the issue of the President's immortal proclamation of emancipation, Gov. Seward says:

"It is hoped and believed that, after the pain, fill experience we have had of the danger to which the Federal connection with slavery is exposing the Republic, there will be few indeed who will insist that the decree which brings the connection to an end either could or ought to the steam sloop Monengaheis.

It is not the steam sloop Monengaheis of the steam sloop Monengaheis of the steam sloop Monengaheis. The supplies are decreed Mayor of Boston on Monday last.

The interests of humanity have now become Democratic incumtent. It is a relief to Bostoidentified with the cause of our country, and this has resulted not from any infraction of constitutional restraints by the Government, but from persistent, unconstitutional, and factious proceedings of the insurgents, who have oppos-ed themselves to both."

to state that no charge against him, in connec tion with the delay in the arrival of the pontoon bridges at Fredericksburg, has been made by Gen. Burnside or by any other general.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Special Disputches to the Repu THE TROOPS OF SUMNER AND HOOK-ER CHEER GEN. BURNSIDE.

SUPPLIES ABUNDANT AND EASY ACCESS. OFFICERS DAILY ARRIVING. "Once a bishop, always a bishop," may be a pund maxim in theology, but it does not follow that what was wise in military tactics a MENT.

ENEMY'S GUNS ON THE SOUTH

FROM CHICAGO. MORE BOGUS STORIES ABOUT PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

A GREEN STORY TO GULL THE PLATS. THE VANDERBILT AFTER THE ALA-ALLROAD ACCIDENT.

PROM LOUISVILLE. CAPTURE OF UNITED STATES TROOPS. NUMBER OF PAROLED TROOPS AT HARTSVILLE.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

and Hooker's commands.

The troops on dress parade uproariously cheered him as he passed.

The energy of quarter. December 10, Gen. Burnside to-day visited Gens. Sumner's

to come.

The hardness of the roads, and increased facilities on the railroad, have enabled the quartermaster's department to bring forward from the shipping ports a large amount of supplies above daily consumption.

the shipping ports a large amount of supplies above daily consumption.

Should the army be put in motion at any hour, these departments will be found in excellent condition.

A large number of officers are daily arriving from furioughs, and resuming their active duties in camp.

There has been considerable change of position of several army corps within the past few days, foreshadowing future movements of importance.

days, forestanding the portaine.

It is stated to-day by reliable observers that the enemy have one hundred and eighty guns in position on the south side of the Rappahannock, some of which are of heavy calibre.

of an instruction, as well as cheer. Not like which the moral world does the harvest follow so closely upon the heaping-up of the fallow ground, and the casting in of the seed.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and he opening of all our southwesters.

NEW YORE, Dec. 10 .- A freight engine on the New York, Dec. 10.—A freight engine on me Hudson railroad exploded near Poughkeepsle this morning, killing the engineer and a fre-man. The concussion was so great as to throw the tender, two cars, and a passing freight train bodily into the river.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10.—No passenger trains left here for Nashville this morning.
The Journal says that in the late Hartsville affair nimeteen hundred United States troops were captured, and that the number of paroled troops at Hartsville (Colonel Stewart smong he prisoners) was twenty-three hundred.

DANVILLE, KY., Dec. 10 .- Ex sovernor Ous-

GEN, CURTIS' OFFICIAL REPORT.

S. R. Cuntis,

Major Gene

Those who doubt it have only to wait and see. | the Army and Navy Departments, in connec WEST VINOISIA.—The admission for this tion with a new water-proof skin cartridge, in-

Grs. Mrios.-We deem it due to Gen. Meigs that no newspaper in Baltimore would pub-

THE MeDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY. WEDNESDAY, Decemb

shrough General Franklin or otherwise, did yoù receive as to the supersition of General McDowell's corps from your stray? Please state fully what you know concerning that separation, so far as it relates to General Mc-Dowell? and what communication, if any, you had made to the President concerning him in

Jowell I and what communication, if any, you had made to the President concerning him in that action?

A. The substance of the communication through General Franklin, from the President, was that the President assumed the responsibility of the charge of destination of General McDowell's corps, regarding that corps as necessary for the defence of Washington, although the troops actually left in Washington, although the troops actually left in Washington, and in front of it, disposable for its defence, were rather more than double the garrison forced by the engineer and artillery officers, and considerably more than the largest number. recommended by any of the corps commanders to be left in the vicinity of Washington. I do not, at present, recall any communication made to the President in regard to the separation of General McDowell's corps. It would be necessary for me to consult my papers before I could answer the question definitely.

nitely.

Q. Do you recollect having received any telegram from General Franklin, prior to his joining you on the Peninsula, concerning Gen. McD., and in connection with the separation of the latter's corps from your army?

A. Yes. I remember merely the general tenor of the dispatch, which was, that, in General Franklin's opinion, from his knowledge of the case, General McD. had nothing to do with the separation of his corps from the Army of the Potomac.

Potomac.

Q. What was General Franklin's official po-sition with respect to General McD, at the time he wrote the dispatch I.

A. He commanded a division in the corps of

General McD.

Q. Please examine this copy of the New York Heraid, of Oct. 31st, containing a speech of Hon. J. B. Haskins, at Tarrytown, New York, and state if the following remarks, at-

have done, and, as it was agreed upon, as are later have done, "
are true in their letter or spirit so far as relates to General McD.; and, if not true in this, wherein are they not so?

A. [8milingly.] The incident related in the speech is entirely new to me. I never received any dispatch informing me that Gen. Halleck was made Commander-in-Chief, and an very sure that I never made the remark attributed to me. I have no doubt said, for it has ever been my opinion, that the army of the Potomae would have taken Richmond had not the corps of Gen. McDowell been separated from it. It is also my opinion that, had the command of Gen. McDowell joined the army of the Potomae in the month that, had the command of Gen. McDowell joined the army of the Potomae in the month of May, by way of Hanover Court-house from Fredericksburg, that we would have had Rich-mond within a week after the junction. I do not hold Gen. McDowell responsible, in my own mind, for the failure to join me on either

Occasion.

Q. Did, or did not, Gen. Franklin, on his joining you on the Peninsula, give you a verbal message from Gen. McDowell that he would endeavor to make a demonstration or diversion in your favor by going to Fredericksburg?

A. I think he did.

WAR DEFARTMENT, April 11, 1982.

Major General McDocell, Commending Department
Repochantock, Headquarters at Manussus. For the
present and until further orders from this Department, you will consider the national capitol as especially under your protection, and make no movement throwing your force out of position for the
discharge of this primary duty.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Major General McDowell, Aguin Creek: The Freedent desires that you should not throw your force
across the Rappalsannock at present, but that you
should get your bridges and transportation all
ready, and wait further orders.

(Nigned)

Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT
RAPPAHANNOCK,
Aquis Creek, April 22, 1982.
Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: I am just
over from Fredericksburg to confer with the offer
of the Navy, who it was arranged was to come to
see me here, from Capt. Wyman, Commanding Flosee me here, from Capt. Wyman, Commanding Flo-

here, non-the Reppahannock, saptain was himself at Frederickaburg, and saptain was himself at Frederickaburg, and communicating with the Major who told him was had been surrendered to the land forces thout communicating with the communing own had been surremose with the commanding or of the troops. The troops are tro

last secount of the enemy is, that there is a few miles beyond Fredericksburg entrench few miles beyond Fredericksburg entrench-hope it is so. The force cannot be large, as id attempt to oppose my passing the river, it be a rear-guard to break op bridges and deing South and East.
I need beef cattle at Frederickaburg, and some at Aquia Creek. They can be driven, under an escopt which Gen. Wadsworth can furnish, by way of Oc-

lawin . Dowers,
ally, your obedient servant,
lawin . Dowers,
Maj. Gen.

Washington, April 20, 1862.

Maj. Gen. McDowell, Commandin, Department of the Rappathanuck:—Gen. The Secretary of War has given me authority to inform you that you can accupy Fredericksburg with such force as, in your judgment, may be necessary to hold it for defensive purposes, but not with a view to make a forward movement.

(Signed) H. VAN RENSSALAER, Inspector Gen., U. S. A.

The shortest between the severe the severe the severe the severe the severe that, after the past of hard preserved and severe that, after the past of his between the severe that, after the past of the stam-stoop Monagable.

Agree General connection with slavery is possible that the decree which brings the most limit at the decree where his brings the most limit at the decree where his brings the most limit at the decree which brings the the control of one of the stands of t COPY OF INSTRUCTIONS TO GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

y danger to the capture, y danger to the reinferen-to so-operate in the re-charged in attempting eity of Washington; and ver this city. You and he will communicate with each other ed by the court:

ARTERS DEPARTMENT OF PPAHARROCK, May 22, 1862. Geo. B. McClellen, Commending Army of dir. House, Va.; Gerrant: I have re-orders of the President to move with the r my command and co-operation with a command and co-operation with the commendation of Richmond, and also a

how men, mostly South Caronina roops.

We should engage his force on our first day's march, as they are now within from six to eight niles of us, posted on and to the right and left of the Fredericksburg & Richmond Railroad, and in a position of considerable strength.

It is my purpose to try and turn their position

WAR DEPARTMENT, Vashington, May 24, 1962.

HEADQUARTES DEPARTMENT OF THE RAPPAHANNOCK, MAY 24, 1882.

E. M. Standon, Secretary of War: Tour order we an additional brigade at Predickaburg has received. Shielda's ammunition has been 1, and will be up this afternoon or evening, nemry, attracted by the movement of our menty.

IAWIN MCDOWELL, Major General WASHINGTON CITY, May 24, 1862.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. [Same.] The President's order has been received ad is in process of execution. This is a crushing

IRWIN McDowell, Major General. WAR DEPARTMENT, Washington, May 24, 1862. ed: I am highly gratified by ag my orders. The change at tean possibly be to you,

now depends upon the celerity and A. LINCOLN.

and matter, but that I feet it throws, us all, back and from Richmond north we shall have all our large to the property of the Royal accomplished. Have for repeat what I have ordered Gen. Shireld to commence the movement by to-morrow morning. A second distance of the movement by to-morrow morning. A second distance the movement by the morrow morning that the more distance that the more distance that the more distance that the more distance that the more proposed that it, personally, should accompany this expeditive.

Q. Did you receive the following dispatch designed that it, personally, should accompany this expeditive. Week 16, 1982.

Maj. Gen. McCiellan, timematical possible of the control of the complete of the control of the complete and the world the proposed of the complete of the complete of the control of the complete of t

ran.
it orders were given, by you, to Gene-having reference to the movements ninsula, and how did these plans af-eneral plan of movement for the Ar-

Q. What or a rail McD., having reference on the Peninsula, and how did these process on the Peninsula, and how did these process on the Peninsula, and how did these process of the Peninsula of the Potomac?

A. The orders were for General McD. to embark his corps upon the transports then engaged in carrying troops, and, having his whole command embarked, to report to me for further orders, at Fort Monroe, or wherever the might happen to be, the intention being t with move that corps, as a unit, by the York or Selica a arriver, secording to circumstances, the movement being an essential part of the carriver, secording to circumstances, the movement being an essential part of the carriver, secording to circumstances, the movement being an essential part of the carriver, secording to circumstances, the movement being an essential part of the carriver, secording to circumstances, the movement being an essential part of the carriver.

movement being an essential part of the campaign.

Q. Were these orders ever changed by you or others higher in authority, and, if so, how?

A. They were not changed by me, but by the President of the United States. When in front of Lorktown with a considerable portion of the army under fire, I received the first intimation of any intention to change the destination of General McD's corps. That intimation was a telegraphic dispatch, from the War Department, informing me that General McD's corps had been withdrawn from the Army of the Potomae.

tomac.

Q. Did you, after the investment of York town send any orders to General McD. or die Q. Did you, after the investment of York-town, send any orders to General McD., or did you reguest any orders to be sent to General McD.? If so, what were the tenors of such orders, and of the replies from General McD, or from those to whom the request was made?

4. I sent no orders to Gen. McDowell after the investment of Yorktown, for the reason that I received the information that he was detached from my command on the very day we arrived in front of Yorktown.

Q. When you caused the occupation of Hanover Court House, did you expect the co-operation for the command of the town what was such expectation based; for what purpose was the co-operation desired, and what would have been the probable result of a junction of McDowell and Porter at that time, or shortly afterwards?

book was the co-operation desired, and what would have been the probable result of a junch of McDowell and Porter at that time, or shortly afterwards?

A. I hoped for the co-operation of Gen. McDowell's corpe, or Gen. McDowell's army; although that expectation was not the only reason for occupying Hanover Court House. The expectation and hope of co-operation was been with the strength simfletent to insure the capture of Richmond; and, in my opinion, the junction of McDowell and Porter would have enabled us to accomplish the object of the capture of Richmond. That question, however, I have already answered whether absent on leave, without leave, or by enabled us to accomplish the object of the capture of Richmond. That question, however, I have already answered by what routes; and was it consistent, in your opinion, with the safety of the capture.

A. The co-operation was practicable, either to the direct land route from Fredericksburg to Hanover Court House, or by the water route and was, in my opinion, consistent with the safety of the capture.

G. Was such co-operation practicable, either to the direct land route from Fredericksburg to Hanover Court House, or by the water route and was, in my opinion, consistent with the safety of the capture.

G. What forces could the enemy, at that time, have disposed of for the threatening of the city of Washington, and by what routes and at what time could they have been moved?

Gen.,McClellan stated that he was perfectly willing to answer this question, if the court desired; but he would ask if it was not somewhat the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened, and the decision of the court and the copened and the decision of the court

irrelevant, and assuming rather too much latifude?

The court was then cleared; when, after the expiration of about half an hour, the doors were re-opened, and the decision of the court an nounced: that the question had been withdrawn.

The examination by the court was then resumed.

Q. What was the distance at any one time the expiration of the state of the companion of the sumed.

Q. What was the distance at any one time the expiration of the state.

Q. What was the distance at any one time after the occupation of Hansver Courthouse by Gen. Forter, that a portion of Gen. McDowell's pickets was. I understood, sometime after the occupation of Hansver Courthouse by Gen. Forter, that a portion of Gen. McDowell, and the total me, but I did not know the position of Gen. McDowell and movements connected with the peninsula campaign. As a corps commander, had he knowledge of these plans, and was he consulted in respect to them?

A. Yes.

Q. Were these plans for the Peninsula campaign, which embraced the employment of the corps of Gen. McDowell, known to the War Department or to the President?

A. Yes.

Q. Wu the thind to the distinction of the State of the defence of Washington. Did those plans provide for a force to be retained, from the troops then under your command, and if so, how large was the force to be retained from the defence of Washington. Did those plans provide for a force to be retained, and what troops were to compose it?

A. Yes.

Q. Wat we stated that troops were retained, and what irroops were to compose it?

A. I had none at the time.

Q. Did the formation of the Department of the Rappahannank, at the time that department and the detention of Gen. McDowell reduce the means which had been arranged before you left washington, to prosecute the campaign?

A. I had none.

Q. Did the formation of the Department of the Rappahannank, at the time that department of the Rappahannank, at the time that department of the Rappahannank, at the time that department of the Rappahannank, at the time the condition of

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS,

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10

The resolution concerning the a tain citizens of Delaware was pos-morrow, and, On motion of Mr. LATHAM, The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ments of officers of the army during the time they are absent, except when upon slek leave. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD offered a concurrent resolution instructing the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, to make a report with all convenient speed. Adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the adoption of some system more efficient and practical than the one now in use for the identification and discharge of soldiers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, the bill for the relief of the owners of the French ship Jules et Marie, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, the resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Frinting, was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULLs, the House on motion of Mr. TRUMBULLs, the House

an arsenal and ordnance depot on the of New York harbor. Referred to the tee on Military Affairs. The House then adjourned.

PROTECTIVE WAR-CLAIM ASSOCIATION POR New England.—This is the style of an asso-ciation just formed in Boston. George T. Bigelow is president, Governor Andrew and Amos A. Lawrence vice presidents, with a list of directors embracing the most prominent names in Boston. As it will be interesting to our readers in the army, we subjoin a portion

of the circular issued by the association:

"The objects of the association are,
I. To secure to soldiers or sailors, and their
families, any claims for pay or pensions, &c.,
at the least cost to the claimant.

II. To protect soldiers or sailors, and their
families, from imposture and fraud.

III. To prevent false claims from being made
against the Government.

IV. To give gratuitous advice and information to soldiers and sailors, or their families
needing it.

passed.
On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, the House
bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners and authorizing judges of the United
States courts to take ball and recognizances to
secure a trial, was taken up, ordered to be
printed, and postponed until to-morrow.
Mr. SHERMAN gave notice that he should
introduce an amendment to the rules of the
Senate, so as to provide for a committee on agriculture. tion to soldiers and sallors, or needing it.

The board of directors supervise and controvite entire business of the association, and ticharacter and standing of those gentlemen whe a guarantee to the public that the busine of the society will be conducted with fidely assument. Figuiture.

Mr. HENDERSON gave notice that he should introduce a bill to aid the State of Missouri in effecting emancipation in that State.

The resolution concerning the arrests of certain citizens of Delaware was postponed till to

of the society will be conducted with fidelity and economy.

For the present, claims upon the Government will be collected upon the following rutes of charges:

Upon all claims for sums of fifty dollars, or less, a charge of one dollar.

Upon all claims for sums exceeding fifty dollars, where a commission is lawful, the sum of two and one-half dollars on every one hundred dollars of the amount.

Upon claims for pensions, (and where a commission is not lawful,) the smallest possible charge within legal rates.

mission is not lawful,) the smallest possible charge within legal rates.

The members of the association have contributed a sufficient sum to meet the expenses of organization, and for starting, its business; and as it is designed to have the income of the association merely meet its necessary expenses, and to have the business done at as low a rate as possible, should it be found, after a fair trial, that the above rates are higher than is necessary for that purpose, they will be reduced accordingly.

All applications relating to the business of the association, whether by letter or in person, should be made to U. Tracor Hows, Secretary, No. 11, Railroad Exchange, Boston."

THE McDowell TRIAL.-We have had a short-hand reporter at the several sessions of this trial, and also at the trial of General Fitz John Porter, hence we have been able to give very full reports of all that has transpired each

day. Some of our reports have been copied into other papers abroad, and credit given to papers that have not had the enterprise to have reporters present to make verbatim reports, but have

and taxed in the seventy-fifth section of the excise law are not required to take liceuse as deal-

Wherever, previous to September 1st, wares or erchandise may have been made by persons who were not the owners of the materials, the

massacre of families and other infamous out-rages. The remainder of the Indians are to remain in strict custody, awaiting further inquiry and the instructions of the President.

fore the McDowell court again to-day. The President's last message contains 9,196

For the National Republican.

Quite a Mistake.

Mr. Editor: I deem it a misfortune that your reporter should present you with a detached part of a general or unisersal prayer offered in his presence on last Sabbath evening; the form of which, as it appears, casts a shade of distoyalty upon a Union chapitaln; a commissioned and secre officer in the hardest service of his country, and also wears the hearing of a

DR. LOCKWOOD continues the practice of Dentistry, in the Washington Building, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Seventh street. Having practiced in the South nearly sixteen years, he feels assured that he can give satisfaction to any that may call.

Teeth inserted on Vulcanite, Rubber, or GoPlate. Chloroform administered when desired.

A CARD.—The undersigned begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he has
bought the interest of Nat. Hines: Shaving and
Hair-dressing establishment, No. 461 Seventh street,
near the corner of G, (opposite the Patent Office,)
where he will continue to carry on the Shaving
and Hair-cutting business in the latest style.
Thankini for past favors, he would solicit a share
of the public patronage.

**Asticular attention padd to cutting children's
***Little attention padd to cutting c

hair. de 6—1m*

PERSONAL. Hopeless Cases are being Cared Daily, by Hand

Call and see the names of some of the first citizens of Washington, who have been restored to health. Gout, Piles, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scurvy, Nervous Complaints, and Female Weaknesses, i variably cured withow full.
MRS. WREN, 446 K street,

between Sixth and Seventh streets.

N. B. The city cars pass within a square of the

Allen of Ill., Alley, Ancona, Ast

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to establish

of the circular issued by the ass

found a way to obtain our reports in a surrep-titious manner. We lay before our readers a very full report of the doings of the McDoweii

PRODUCERS.—The Commissioner of Internal evenue has made the following decision relating to producers:

mises where produced. Decision deficing the place of manufacture:

The President, we learn, has ordered the execution, on the 19th Instant, of thirty-nine of the convicted Minnesota Indians. This is only one class, comprising those guilty of the

For the information of our readers who may desire to attend the sessions of the Mc-Dowell and Porter courts, we will state that Fourteenth street, one door south of Pennsyl vania avenue. Gen. McClellan will testify

The readers attention is called to the let of to-day's issue.

For the National Republica

sioned and severs officer in the hardest service of his country; and also wears the bearing of an insuit to a Union pastor and a loyal congregation, who, at the close of the entire sentence, offered a hearty response, understanding it as intended and framed.

Please do me the justice to offer this brief defence, and to disclaim the services of his quotation of the Scripture used in the prayer.

Most respectfully,

THE CHAPLAIN.